the corners are folded over the contents of the kit **10** and toward the center of the outer container **12** to achieve the desired overlap of the sterile wrap **23** and substantially seal the contents of the pain management kit **10**. The sterile wrap **23** may then be taped to itself in order to maintain the folded position.

[**0035**] In addition to the outer container **12**, protective cover **14** and sterile wrap **23**, the kit **10** also includes a sterile field tray **24** and a main tray **26**. Similar to the outer container **12**, the sterile field tray **24** and main tray **26** are preferably thermo-formed from a thermoplastic material suitable for use in a sterile medical environment.

[**0036**] The contents of the kit, which are preferably the primary medical supplies for performing a continuous nerve block, and related preparatory procedures, are contained on or within the sterile field tray **24** and the main tray **26**. The sterile field tray **24**, advantageously, is held within a portion of the main tray **26** such that the top of the sterile field tray **24** is generally flush with the top of the main tray **26**. In this manner, space within the outer container **12** of the pain management kit **10** is effectively utilized. However, the top of the sterile field tray **24** may also be located above or below the top of the main tray **26**.

[**0037**] The sterile field tray **24** generally holds the medical supplies for creating a sterile field around the pierce site P (**FIG. 8**). The primary medical supplies for performing a local anesthetic procedure, as well as the nerve block procedure, and other general items are held within, or on, the main tray **26**. Generally, the items in the kit **10** are disposed from top to bottom in the order in which they will be used in the normal course of the entire pre-operative nerve block procedure. Advantageously, this allows convenient access to the necessary medical supplies as they become needed, thus saving time and lending to an efficient, and uninterrupted, performance of the procedure.

[**0038**] With continued reference to **FIG. 3**, the illustrated sterile field tray **24** is nested to one side of the main tray **26** and disposed above additional medical supplies held within the main tray **26** such that the sterile field tray **24** is readily accessible without disturbing the other contents of the kit **10**. This arrangement is advantageous because preparation of a sterile field around the desired pierce site P is typically the first step in a nerve block procedure and, as mentioned previously, the sterile field tray **24** preferably contains the necessary medical supplies to perform the entire sterile field preparation.

[**0039**] Preferably, an absorbent towel **27** is positioned on the side of the main tray **26** opposite the sterile field tray **24**. The absorbent towel **27** is preferably constructed of a typical, disposable material suitable for use in a sterile, medical environment. Additionally, the towel **27** is a general use article and may be utilized throughout the nerve block procedure. Accordingly, the towel **27** is advantageously disposed at or near the top of the pain management kit **10**.

[**0040**] A standard surgical drape **28** is provided, preferably, on top of the other contents of the sterile field tray **24**. The drape may be a variety of shapes and sizes and preferably includes a cutout portion that may also vary in shape and size. As is conventional, the drape **28** is used to cover the area around where the nerve block is to be performed, while the cutout provides access to the desired pierce site P.

[**0041**] With reference to **FIG. 4**, the sterile field tray **24** and its remaining contents are illustrated in greater detail. The contents, in addition to the drape **28**, preferably include a packaged skin prep pad **30**, a package of iodine solution **32** and a plurality of prep sticks **34**. The drape **28**, along with the above-mentioned contents are sufficient to create a sterile field so that the remainder of the nerve block procedure may be performed. In the illustrated embodiment, three (3) prep sticks **34** are provided, however, this number may be adjusted in accordance with the requirements of the specific pain management procedure. In addition, one or more of the above-mentioned items may be omitted, or other desirable medical supplies may be provided in addition or in the alternative.

[**0042**] As illustrated in **FIG. 4, a** plurality of gauze pads **36** are also provided in the sterile field tray **24**. Preferably, four (4)-8 ply, 4"×" gauze pads **36** are provided in the sterile field tray **24** underneath the prep sticks **34**. The gauze pads **36** are not necessarily utilized to establish the sterile field, but may be set aside, along with the tray **24**, for later use.

[**0043**] The sterile field tray **24** preferably has a wall **38** that divides the tray **24** into two compartments **40**, **42**. The compartment **40** contains the prep sticks **34** and gauze pads **36**, while the compartment **42** contains the skin prep pad **30** and iodine solution **32**. The compartment **40** may additionally include a pair of angled side walls **43** and a central bridge **44**, both of which desirably contain a plurality of strengthening ribs **46**. The side walls **43**, bridge **44** and ribs **46** all add structural integrity to the sterile field tray **24**, allowing a minimum of material to be used in making the tray **24**. Since the tray is disposable, this is advantageous in that less material is discarded and/or recycled.

[**0044**] The side walls **43** and bridge **44** also provide for ease of removal of the contents of the compartment **42**, namely the skin prep pad **30** and iodine solution **32**. The central bridge **44** supports the contents of the compartment **42** at a height above the base of the sterile field tray **24**. Preferably, the skin prep pad **30** is on top of, and supported by, the package of iodine solution **32** such that it may easily be removed, leaving the iodine solution **32** supported by the bridge **44**. One side of the iodine solution **32** may be pushed downward such that it pivots on the bridge **44**, raising the opposite side of the package of iodine solution so that it can easily be withdrawn from the tray **24**. The side walls **43** assist in this regard.

[**0045**] **FIGS. 5 and 6** present a more detailed illustration of the main tray **26**. Preferably, the remaining contents of the kit **10** (i.e., the items for providing local anesthetic to the desired pierce site P and the primary nerve block items) are disposed within, or on, the main tray **26**.

[**0046**] As mentioned previously, the sterile field tray **24** is desirably held within the main tray **26**. Advantageously, the main tray **26** includes a support ledge **48** and a pair of stops **50** which are arranged to properly position the sterile field tray **24** and inhibit undesired movement. As illustrated in **FIG. 6**, the support ledge **48** is spaced below the top of the main tray **26** such that, when supporting a corresponding lip of the sterile field tray **24**, the top of the sterile field tray **24** is generally flush with the top of the main tray **26**.

[**0047**] Each of the pair of stops **50** protrudes from a wall of the main tray **26** and have a top surface which is generally